

NEW YORK JUDGE INDORSES
GARDNER PRISON PROGRAM.

How New York is reclaiming men committed to prison and sending them forth to take their places as citizens useful both to society and their families, instead of making hardened and professional criminals out of them, was described in detail by Judge Wm. H. Wadhams of the Court of General Sessions of New York City and chairman of the Legal Committee of the National Committee on Prisons and Prison Labor, in an address to the City Club of St. Louis last Saturday, says the Post-Dispatch.

Judge Wadhams, who is one of the foremost authorities on prison reform in the United States, declared that Missouri had taken the first great step in prison reform by the abolition of the contract labor system, which he characterized as a species of slavery. He strongly advocated support of Gov. Gardner's program of prison legislation.

"You have a wonderful opportunity here in Missouri, with contract labor abolished, with a vacancy in the wardenship of your prison, with your new Governor determined to carry through a program of prison reform, to show the way in the adoption of the most approved and effective method of prison management," he said. "You have cleared your name of the stigma of contract prison labor."

Judge Wadhams said that statistics prove that one-half of all crime is committed by men who have come out of prison and gone back into crime. He argued that this was because states have made their jails purely punitive institutions, and have paid no attention whatever to the work of rehabilitating and educating prisoners. The result is that men emerge from prison burning with a desire to get even with society, instead of being reformed.

Educator, Not Jailer, Needed.

What is needed in prison work, he declared, is an educator and not a jailer. This sentiment was loudly applauded by the City Club audience, comprised of members of the Board of Aldermen, Circuit Judges, prosecuting officials and club members.

The three essential principles in prison reform were defined by the Judge as:

Self-government of the prisoners, to develop responsibility and self-respect.

Classification of prisoners, with examination as to physical and mental condition, to determine what education and training are needed, and the character of the work the individual prisoner is best able to do.

The indeterminate sentence, under which a board of experts and the court, after the convict has been committed to prison, will determine when he shall be released instead of a Judge or a jury attempting to guess in advance how much punishment is necessary to reform him.

The Mutual Welfare League of Sing Sing prison, he declared, had demonstrated beyond any question of a doubt the feasibility of self-government of prisoners. The prisoners of each shop elect their delegates to the Mutual Welfare League, these delegates elect an Executive Committee and the Executive Committee appoints a sergeant-at-arms who is responsible for prison discipline. The men, 1400 in Sing Sing, instead of sitting silently in their messroom, under armed guards, have freedom of speech and of action, and maintain perfect order. Since the installation of the self-governed system in Sing Sing, he declared that assaults have decreased 64 per cent, insanity 30 per cent, efficiency in industry has increased 20 per cent, and there have been no riots.

Incident of Perfect Discipline.

As proof of the perfect discipline under the self-government system, Judge Wadhams cited an incident in the Sing Sing prison. The men were in the assembly hall over the messroom, when a fire broke out below. The Sergeant-at-Arms ordered the fire squad below to fight the fire, and just as he was starting to give directions to the prisoners as to what they should do, the lights went out. The Sergeant-at-Arms then ordered the men to march by twos back to their cells.

"And when the lights came back on," he said, "every one of the 1400 men was present and accounted for, and there was not a guard in the prison."

"The Warden awarded the 23 men who fought the fire \$10 each for their services. Now \$10 is a lot of money to a man in prison. But the men held a meeting and sent word to the Warden that they could not accept the money for the reason that their loyalty to the Mutual Welfare League could not be paid for."

"In my court I sometimes sentence nearly 400 men in a month to prison, but during the last two years only two men have come into my court who had been released from Sing Sing and gone back into crime."

The Employment Bureau of the National Committee on Prisons has found employment for 980 men released from prisons during the past two years. They were taking a census of these men when I left New York. At that time 450 had been checked up, and it was found that 370 were holding their first jobs. Employers are willing to take the men and give them a chance because the training in the prison has worked a thorough reform and made the men efficient. The men take pride in making good. They are giving their loyalty to the Welfare League, whose motto is: 'Do Good, Make Good.' The gang loyalty, for which men have gone to electric chairs because they were deeply devoted to this code of ethics, has been supplanted by loyalty to the self-government league.

15 Out of 1000 Went Wrong.

"Out of 1000 men who have been released from Sing Sing since the new system was established by that great man, Thomas Mott Osborne, only 15 have gone wrong."

Judge Wadhams said that the Sing Sing prisoners have entirely prevented drugs from coming into the prison—a thing that no Warden under the old system ever could do. They even held up a guard and took away from him whiskey which he was smuggling into

the prison.

Judge Wadhams severely condemned the Missouri system under which juries determine the length of the sentence.

He also denounced the rings in the Missouri penitentiary as barbarous. "Your jurors," he said, "you great experts in penology, you determine in advance just how long a man should be locked up to reform him. In New York the law prohibits a Judge from passing sentences upon any convicted person within two days. The purpose of the law is to give the Judge time to cool off, and to give deliberate consideration to the case before him. How many men are there today who have seen the light and are kept in jails because some Judge or jury made a wrong guess in trying to determine in advance how much punishment they should have? How many dangerous men are being turned out every day for the same reason?"

"I am the author of the indeterminate sentence law, which applies to our New York City penitentiary, corresponding to your workhouse here. Under this law our courts are doing a work of rehabilitation—we are taking men and saving them to society and their families, instead of making hardened criminals out of them. When we find men who have been wrecked by whiskey or drugs we send them to the farm, where the drugs and the liquors are worked out of their systems. In two years 1000 men have been released on suspended sentence, and only 42 have gone wrong. In my court alone I have saved the State of New York enough money to build its great classification prison, which is to take place of the old Sing Sing prison, now being torn down."

COUNTY SCHOOL NOTES

P. W. Keay of the Davis Crossing school now has an added responsibility. His school board has just increased his salary ten dollars per month. He is thus confronted with the task of making some disposition each month of the extra ten. This is a substantial and fitting recognition of Mr. Keay's faithful and conscientious services.

Following is a partial list of pupils recently awarded certificates for four months of perfect attendance without tardiness: Norman Drake, Elmo Drake, Nellie Schick, Evelyn Denby, Susie Overall, Charles Overall and Ward Overall of the EdLassus school; Helen Haynes, Ulysses Vansickle, Anna Schilling and Joseph Schilling of the Sugar Grove school; Chelsea West, and Clara West of the Dent school; and Andrew Counts, Ethel Menge, Roberta Meyer, Henry White and Arthur White of the Independence school.

One year ago the number of schools in St. Francois county having modern heating systems was just 6 per cent of the number of rural schools in the county. Since that time the number has been increased to 20 per cent. This seems rather a remarkable showing. The fight has already begun to make the number at least 50 per cent one year hence. It is fascinating to watch the growth and development of school sentiment and the improvement of school conditions in a great county.

The last report of the County Superintendent of Schools to the State Superintendent, which report was for the school year 1915-16, showed the following enumeration for the county: White—male, 5,130; female, 5,039; total, 10,169. Colored—male, 89; female, 78; total, 167; grand total, 10,329. The enrollment as shown by the same report was as follows: White—male, 4,372; female, 4,355; total, 8,727; colored—male 62; female, 72; total 134; grand total, 8,861.

The number of cases of tardiness for the year was 6,904; truancy, 288, and the teachers of the county demonstrated just 1,064 times their belief in the theory of Solomon: "Spare the rod and spoil the child." The number of pupils graduating from the common school course was, male, 93; female, 111; total, 204. The number of high school graduates was, male, 33; female 66; total, 88.

Weak rural districts should make a special and determined effort at this time of the year to keep up attendance and take no chances on losing their State Aid for next year. One district lost \$200 this year because of poor attendance. By all means keep the mark up to 65 per cent of the enumeration, or an average daily attendance of 15.

CO. SUPT. OF SCHOOLS.

Bad Habits.

Those who breakfast at eight o'clock or later, lunch at twelve and have dinner at six are almost certain to be troubled with indigestion. They do not allow time for one meal to digest before taking another. Not less than five hours should elapse between meals. If you are troubled with indigestion correct your habits and take Chamberlain's Tablets, and you may reasonably hope for a quick recovery. These tablets strengthen the stomach and enable it to perform its functions naturally. Obtainable everywhere. (adv.)

DID YOU KNOW THAT

It has been estimated that the human body has more than 2,000,000 pores?

Count Zeppelin, inventor of the famous German war balloon of that name, took part in the civil war, and that he made his first balloon ascent while with the Union forces?

The yellow race numbers 650,000,000, while the white population of the world is 10,000,000 less?

That oculists claim one man in every five is color blind, and that only one woman in thirty is subject to it?

The Habit of Taking Cold.

With many people taking cold is a habit, but fortunately one that easily broken. Take a cold sponge bath every morning when you first get out of bed—not ice cold, but a temperature of about 90 degrees F. Also sleep with your window up. Do this and you will seldom take a cold. When you do take a cold take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and get rid of it as quickly as possible. Obtainable everywhere. (adv.)

GRAPHIC DESCRIPTION
OF WHAT HAPPENED

It was the ninth inning, two were out and Woodrow Wilson's team had the field.

Charles Hughes' aggregation of fire-eaters were at bat.

The score was 0 to 0.

Little Woody was pitching.

Secretary Tumulty was behind the plate.

Over on first William J. Bryan was holding down the sack.

He wanted to "pitch" but they wouldn't allow him.

Field Captain Vance McCormick played between second and third, scooping up all short-stop plays in "them parts."

The infield and outfield were on their toes.

With Charlie on first running for Teddy, and the pride of the team, Little Boy New York, at bat, the fire-eaters were expectant and the opposition determined.

New York met the first ball pitched with a stiff slug to the right field.

It was a pretty single. Charlie moved to second and the Republican party rooted hard.

New Jersey, former Wilson Star, stepped to the rubber. Woody looked him over with a squint in his eye.

He beat out an infield bunt. Woody muffed the play. It was his only error in the game.

Umpire Uncle Sammie took a pinch of snuff and looked wise.

Old Man Hoosier Indiana—the boy from the tall uncut—hobbled to the plate.

"One ball," yelled Uncle Sammie.

"Two balls," came the cry.

"Strike one," and the Wilson bunch smiled.

Woody twisted his legs in a grapevine shape and heaved to.

Smack! The sphere missed the up-lifted glove of first baseman Bryan by inches! It went to right field for a three-base hit.

Charlie, Little Boy New York and New Jersey scored.

A moment later Hoosier was caught off third by Catcher Tumulty. It was a pretty throw.

Charlie's rooters reeked the air with their yelps. The betting was 10 to 1 on the Red, White and Blue team, the score was 3 to 0 for Hughes.

Pitcher Hughes entered the box with a confident air. Teddy sat on the side lines whispering sweet things to him.

North Dakota took three balls and then whipped a single over second.

New Mexico doubled to right, but the ball was waiting at third for the Dakota kid when he arrived.

Charlie passed Buckeye Ohio with not so much as a wink of the eye.

Old Buck was a dangerous man and Whiskers knew it.

Teek Texas stepped to the rubber. New Mexico and Ohio moved up a base on a passed ball.

Teddy tore his hair and swore.

Charlie adjusted his whiskers.

The game proceeded.

After two vain attempts to swat the sphere, Teek actually fanned.

Two were out and a runner on third and second.

Utah dropped a short single back of second, no one scoring. Teddy threw dirt at Pennsylvania for missing the play.

The bases were full.

And then—Old Bill California came to bat. Bill was another one of Wilson's players whom Charlie had tried hard to sign. He wanted him for the final game.

"One strike," said Umpire Sammie.

"Two strikes," cried he.

The Republicans started leaving the stand. And they endeavored to collect their winnings.

Several ambitious reporters telephoned their respective papers, telling the defeat of Wilson's team. They meant to scoop the opposition.

Crack! And the little old ball took flight for right field, soaring higher and higher as it went.

Over the fence it scampered, and swatted a Bull Moose sign on the outside.

New Mexico, Ohio, Utah and Old Bill California came scampering across the rubber!

The game was won, 4 to 3.—Palmyra Spectator.

1917 CORN YIELD CONTEST

The Agricultural Department of the State Normal School, Cape Girardeau, Mo., will conduct a Corn Acre Yield Contest again in 1917. The prizes and rules will be very much the same as in previous contests. One scholarship, valued at \$18.00, is given to the person growing the largest amount of corn to one acre in each county. Cash prizes for the highest yields in the District are offered by the Cape Girardeau Commercial Club.

Circular letters are sent out to the contestants as the season progresses, suggesting things that will increase yields. All that is required of the contestant is that he keeps an accurate record of all the work he does on his acre of corn. On enrolling a blank is sent to each contestant on which he keeps this record.

In awarding the prizes we do not consider the cost of producing the corn, nor do we require any written essays. The yield is the only thing that is considered. No enrollments are received after April 1. The plot of ground used may be an acre by itself, or it may be a part of a large field. The plot must be regular in shape and be a full acre.

As long as the supply lasts, we will be glad to send a tabulated statement showing how the winners of the 1916 contest grew their corn. Enroll now! You may win some of the cash prizes.

Whether you win or not, you are going to learn more about corn growing. How big a yield could you grow if you made the conditions ideal on a small plot of ground. Would it not pay to duplicate on a large field the methods used by the winners to get their high yields in 1916?

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A WONDERFUL COW.

(Continued from Last Week.)

Editor Times: Sir: Last week our aim was to show that a cow to be of real value must possess many and rare qualities, paramount among which is, in order to be of great value, that the increments coming from said cow must be largely bestowed on and become a part of the fixed values of her County and State. We think that our presentation of the status of Chief Josephine as meeting these requisites, would withstand any "writ of demurrer" in any Court of our Commonwealth, unless a certain attorney offered it. Her power of reproduction, on down the cycles of time, means that the increments are not likely ever to be exhausted, thereby always contributing to the permanent wealth of State and society.

Not so with the Super-Cow. Though fed, fostered and maintained in the richest pasture of the realm, and not having the powers of reproduction, but possessing the powers of exhaustion and destruction, and only those, in her great power to attenuate, rests her eating, devouring and inanition part in the God favored County of St. Francois, disemboweling her mother earth, taking out her fabulous wealth, cream, if you please, forcing it along through her great attenuation to the great City on our eastern seashore, there bestowing all the great increments on the exclusives of that mighty city, eventually leaving as evidence of the once giant of wealth, only a few holes in the ground, a few dilapidated smoke stacks, together with here and there an ornamental chat-pile, as monuments of great things that once were.

Now Mr. Editor it does seem that both prudence and even justice demand, that during the devouring of our county's great wealth and before this great calamitous result obtains, at least a tithe of this great increment should be made available, that our institutions of state should not be made to languish and die as it were, that no diminution might result to the enjoyment and delectation of the select few on the seashore metropolis of the great Atlantic. For just as sure as that day succeeds night and the seasons come in their regular succession in obedience to the fiat of the Great First Cause, so will desolation and destruction overtake the St. Francois County part of this Super-Cow. Would it not be the part of wide awake wisdom to take into account these inexorable, inflexible and imperturbable laws of the agents of destruction, both natural and human?

For simple and equally distributed justice, equally distributed burdens as well.

A TAX PAYER.

(To be continued.)

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy Most Effective.

"I have taken a great many bottles of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and every time it has cured me. I have found it most effective for a hacking cough and for colds. After taking it a cough always disappears," writes J. R. Moore, Lost Valley, Ga. Obtainable everywhere. (adv.)

CHILDREN'S CODE

In 1915, the Governor of Missouri appointed a Commission to revise and codify the laws of Missouri relating to children.

This Commission is composed of 23 men and women well known throughout the State and who have had experience in child welfare work, eminent lawyers, educators, doctors and sociologists—all of whom have given their time and their service freely to the cause.

No legislation that comes before the General Assembly of Missouri this winter could be of more importance, and it should receive more energetic support of every member of the Legislature. It calls for no appropriations of money by the State and the expenditures by each county rests with the county itself. The code provides for County Boards of Welfare to administer the charitable and correctional institutions of the county, the establishing of Juvenile Courts in all counties, the protection of children born out of wedlock—the guardianship of child workers. The Commission proposes an interval of five days between the application for a marriage license and its issuance, the application to be published—this with a view to the prevention of hasty marriages. They further recommend that the adoption of a child shall be a court proceeding, instead of, as now, the mere matter of recording a deed. It also recommends that the present law touching the property rights of adopted children be changed.

They further recommend that the State Board of Charities and Corrections be empowered to inspect and supervise all child-caring institutions. The passage of a similar law in Indiana has broken up so-called baby-farming.

The Commission further recommends the abolition of common law marriages and the binding of every marriage by legal ceremony. They propose that the Mothers' Pension Act be State wide in its application, and that it apply to all mothers who have children under compulsory school age to support.

All these laws carry out the principal of child protection and nurture—there is no party question in it—the lack of funds in the State Treasury cannot touch it, so it can be considered solely on its merits as an enlightened system of laws for the welfare of the children of Missouri.

GIRL'S STATEMENT WILL HELP FARMINGTON

Here is the girl's own story: "For years I had dyspepsia, sour stomach and constipation. I drank hot water and olive oil by the gallon. Nothing helped me until I tried buckthorn bark, glycerine, etc., as mixed in Adler-i-ka. ONE TEASPOONFUL helped me INSTANTLY." Because Adler-i-ka flushes the entire alimentary tract it relieves ANY CASE of constipation, sour stomach or gas and prevents appendicitis. It has QUICK-EST action of anything we ever sold. E. M. Laakman, Druggist. (adv.)

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Office in Lang-Holler Building.
Phone 69.
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